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synonyms; and probably not every one would be willing offhand to vouch for the exactness of the ratio:

curabo : curabitur :: pugnaverunt : pugnatum est.

Hoping, therefore, that this study will later be expanded and deepened, it may be said of it at present that it provides a needed corrective to the statements found in some handbooks, and that it makes available material that should be very welcome to the teacher of Latin composition and the writer of Latin.

Thus, on pp. 38-39 the list of impersonal expressions found with an expressed agent is interesting; and the Index Locorum offers a conspectus that may be of use to one who is forming his own Latin style. In this connection, it is to be regretted that it was not counted worth while to include the examples gathered from Cicero's works. These were omitted as throwing no additional light on the main thesis.

H. C. N.

La civilisation hellénique. By M. CROISSET. *Les monnaies grecques.* By E. BABELON. *La sculpture grecque.* By H. LECHAT. All in the Collection Payot, Paris, 1921 and 1922.

These little volumes of 160 pages are among a series similar to the Home University Library, and are examples of "la haute vulgarisation" through which French scholars contribute so devotedly to general education the results of their study. We have nothing on these subjects which quite corresponds. The monographs give data not only well-erranged in the light of broad knowledge, but also lighted to attractiveness by fine feeling. M. Croiset covers a vast amount of material in his usual clear and genial fashion, dealing with the social, intellectual, moral, and artistic values of four great periods. M. Babelon's concise descriptions are illustrated by twenty-one outline drawings; unfortunately there is no index. M. Lechat has written a book of the most discriminating taste and suggestive judgments. He brings us to see sculpture as an expression of community aims and purposes; we are led as it were into the very ateliers of the sculptors, and with them face and try to solve the problems of technique, of architectural decoration (e. g., what sort of design is best for metopes?) and of individual expression (the description of the korai is especially intriguing). M. Lechat indulges occasionally in fanciful hypotheses, and his treatment of the hellenistic and even 4th century

schools is very summary; but he could be forgiven much in view of the way he has invested his critical appreciation with vitality.

AMHERST COLLEGE

W. R. AGARD

The Cults of Cisalpine Gaul as Seen in the Inscriptions. By JOSEPH CLYDE MURLEY. Menasha, Wisconsin, The Menasha Press, 1922. Pp. iv+112.

In this Chicago doctoral dissertation the author has collected all the inscriptions of Cisalpine Gaul bearing upon religious worships. For many of them mere citation suffices, but there are also numerous interpretations and discussions of interesting or mooted points, and wherever necessary, the inscriptions have been reproduced in printed copies with the essential epigraphic information. The gods are classified in different chapters as Roman, Italic, Greek, deified abstractions, *divi*, Oriental, Celtic, syncretistic. Fortuna, however, is treated under the Italic deities rather than the abstractions because of the great degree of personality with which she was invested. The concluding chapter contains a complete statistical treatment of the relative popularity of the various gods among (a) men and women, and (b) free men, freedmen, and slaves, from which it appears that the Roman, Greek, Celtic, and Italic gods are the most prominent, in the order named and Jupiter, Mercury, Hercules, Silvanus, and the Matrons are the individual deities most often mentioned.

The outstanding feature of Dr. Murley's dissertation is its almost meticulous thoroughness. In places it reads perforce like a catalogue, and here it will be a valuable time-saver for further study in related fields. In the discussions of important inscriptions the evidence is set forth with scrupulous care and the author comes to a well-supported conclusion. The classified bibliography covers nearly three pages of fine print and the index is, if anything, overfull. Everywhere infinite painstaking is apparent. No misprints or other errors have been noticed by the reviewer except a wrong cross reference (on page 68, "p. 49" should read "p. 50").

A few observations of minor importance may be permitted.—In the expansion of the inscription on page 75 the last letter τ in the final line is not accounted for.—Although it is a disputed point, the reviewer believes Tutela did not originate as merely the feminine of Genius (see p. 21 f.) and furthermore that she attained more inde-